the Argenaut, She Will Bun on Wheels at the Bettem-she Will Also Be Able to Run on the Surface-Locs to Which She Might He Put in War Time. Copyright, 1901.

One day, just before the close of the last grees, a mild-mannered, blue-eyed man Connecticut, walked into the Naval room of the House of Repretatives. He said he had something new, but tried, in the shape of a submarine boat, and he wanted a chance to compete should any submarine boats be provided for at that on. He was Simon Lake. For twenty rears he has been working away on the the question of submarine navigation, and he has twenty odd patents covering his inentions along that line.

From the first," said Mr. Lake, "I beleved in getting something to stand on, to speak, and when I found it was not to be he surface of the water, then I determined to make it the bottom of the sea. God has ed the fish with an involuntary power of accommodation, and to it subaqueous travel along a chosen plane presents no difficulties to its unchanging mass. With man's fabrication of steel, to foresee and to act responsively to the same instantans degree is impossible. The change of position of one of the crew, when the boat is going even at modest speed under surface, might lead to disastrous consequences before the altered dip of the craft could be checked, and she might even find her nose in the mud or up in the air, accordingly as the man moved forward or aft at the time. How much more serious would the results be should the boat be going at full tilt?"

With the close of hostilities, Mr. Lake turned his attention to fitting the Argonaut for the commercial work for which she was designed, namely, exploring the coast bottom for wrecks, removing obstructions, pumping out coal from sunken vassels, building under-water foundations, and dozens of other kindred applications.

A few weeks ago Mr. Lake submitted to the Navy Department carefully worked-

to the Navy Department carefully worked-out pans for submarine boats of three orders; a small kind that could be carried by a battleship and used as a picket boat; a larger type for coast defence work, as a still larger order for cruising purposes, having a radius of action of thousands of miles. The result of Mr. Lake's inter-view with the Board of Construction will the building of a boat of the coast-de-noe type to be tried in competition with a submarine boats now being built for

the submarine total how being built for this Government.

The Argonaut was designed to travel along on the bottom, the boat resting upon three massive wheels of cast iron—the single one at the stern acting as a rudder. She made many descents on her way down single one at the stern acting as a rudder. She made many descents on her way down the Chesapeake, and travelled over all kinds of bottom, some of which was so soft that the divers would sink nearly up to their waists when leaving the boat. In other places the bottom consists of hard sand in which the wheels made no impression. She was run up hill and down dale and across dredged channels, and, at all times, it was found that she could be readily maintained so nearly buoyant that these gradual ascents and descents made no perceptible difference in the power required to propel her. It was found that she would mount over any obstacle over which she mount over any obstacle over which she could get her bow, for the boat's pressure upon the bottom could be regulated to the matter either of one pound or twice as many tons as the occasion and currents might require.
The result of Mr. Lake's visit to Wash-

ington was to attract official interest to his project. When the discarded submarine boat Plunger was being built at Baltimore some years ago the same works constructed and turned out for work, within a year, the submarine boat Argonaut. The boat was cruising in the waters of the Chesathe submarine boat Argonaut. The boat was cruising in the waters of the Chesapeake when war with Spain was declared, and for hundreds of miles she travelled along the bottom of that body of water. The mine fields about the approaches to Fort Monroe were then heavily planted and Mr. Lake asked permission of the military authorities to disconnect one of their mines and thus prove the practical usefulness of the craft for countermin

usefulness of the craft for countermining work. His application was refused, but he took his own way to convince them. He submerged his craft near the Government landing and so remained for hous. So in that time the diver could have destroyed a dozen or more mines. Not content with that, Mr. Lake took his boat out beyond the Capes and, toward dusk, with all but his sighting hood submerged, ran up through an unsuspecting fleet of sailing vessels. All the while the searchlights from the fort were flashing inquiring beams upon the incoming schooners, but not once did the lights pick up the Argonaut.

up the Argonaut. Heretofore, Mr. Lake has made no effort Heretofore, Mr. Lake has made no effort to travel between the surface and the bottom, but in his new boat he has planned for just that sort of performance. To accomplish that he uses four big hydroplanes, two for each side, that steer the boat either down or up. These hydroplanes, or rudders, are placed near the water line well forward and well aft and act in concert. Instead of pointing the vessel's head either up or down when rising or submerging, they force her up and down on an even keel. This feature does away entirely with the dangerous tendency to dive, characteristic of all other submarines heretofore built. It is also asserted that the boat will have more stability than most the boat will have more stability than most

submarines.

To cause the boat to submerge it is neces sary only to fill certain divisions of the bottom, and to make the craft rise again to the surface the same tanks are quickly discharged by air pressure. There are certain reserve tanks designed to be filled as the torpedoes are discharged, in this way maintaining unchanged the total weight of the boat when submerged. There weight of the boat when submerged. There will be many safety devices which will automatically control the diving depth of the boat, either by working the hydroplanes or relieving the boat of weight by driving out water from the submerging tanks or by bodily releasing a large section of the solid metallic keel.

It has been found in all submarine boats of the sub-surface type that navigation

of the sub-surface type that navigation was tantamount to steering in a dense fog, and the moment the boat's bearings were

lost the navigator was likewise adrift.
With the Lake boat, when running on the bottom, this difficulty is removed, for, unaffected by the currents, the boat's hold upon the water floor keeps her in a direct course, even though the navigator be abso-lutely in the dark. Mr. Lake has found his lutely in the dark. Mr. Lake has found his compasses to work with satisfactory accuracy when once compensated, and all that is necessary is for him to take his bearings before sinking, following that course by compass when on the bottom.

For scout work it is intended to have stations well off the coast to which the bests could repair and by making counse.

boats could repair and by making connec-tion with telegraphic cables sunk there communicate at once with the shore. It communicate at once with the shore. It is not generally known, but it is possible to keep within soundings of 150 feet, the maximum diving depth of the boat, off our coast at distances of from fifteen to seventy-five miles. With an advance guard of submarine pickets boats it would be possible to establish the most effective blockades with the minimum of expense.

To expect with the cable the boat by

To connect with the cable the boat by

that while presenting only the target of her tower. At night, against such small craft, it would be better for her to do that than to waste her torpedees; and the boat is so designed that should this part of her hull be damaged it can be completely cut off from the body of the boat, while navigation could be carried on from below. When doing normal cruising work, circumstances, the boat will travel on the surface.

The boat Mr. Lake is about to build will be nearly 90 feet long and will have a surface speed of 12 knots and a totally submerged state she will be able to do 10 knots. On the surface, the craft will be driven by a couple of gasolene engines, and when running beneath the water she

10 knots. On the surface, the craft will be driven by a couple of gasolene engines, and when running beneath the water she will be propelled by a dynamo supplied from storage batteries. This same dynamo, driven by one of the gasolene engines, will charge the batteries. Mr. Lake estimates that enough electricity can be stored in his batteries to give the boat a submerged radius of action of fifty miles. He estimates that his 90-foot vessel will have a cruising radius of 1,000 miles upon her usual fuel allowance. As the boat is designed only for off-shore work, that is more than ample.

By way of armament, the boat will carry two one-pounder rapid-fire guns in the

by way or armament, the boat will carry two one-pounder rapid-fire guns in the deckhouse, so arranged in bell-and-socket joints that they can have a considerable train yet be watertight, and for torpedo service she will have three torpedo tubes, two forward and one aft, and a reserve of two forward and one aft, and a reserve of two more torpedoes, for each tube will ordinarily be the storehouse for a torpedo. The discharge of the torpedoes from the tubes will be effected by compressed air, and the pointing will be done by bringing the whole craft to bear upon the target. It will be possible to keep the boat submerged two days, if necessary, there being reserve air enough, under high pressure, in the air-flasks for that purpose. Mr. Lake has found, from previous experience, in the air-masks for that purpose. Mr.
Lake has found, from previous experience,
that his boats were actually cooler when
sealed up and submerged than they were
when open and being ventilated from the
surface. The boat is propelled by twin
screws, which, besides the advantage of
reducing the risk of total disablement,
have a corrective force tending to mainhave a corrective force tending to main tain the lateral stability of the vessel whe

tain the lateral stability of the vessel when running between surface and bottom. On the bottom, the boat will travel upon two big wheels placed in the keel, one forward and one well aft. When not running on the bottom, these wheels will be drawn within the vessel. The usual lateral steering will be done by a big balanced rudder at the stern.

at the stern.

It doesn't take a very vivid imagination to picture the possible military usefulness of a torpedo boat that may travel on the surface, on the bottom, and in between the two, and, which, besides its power of attack, may be able either to plant or to remove submarine mines at at the stern. plant or to remove submarine mines at will or sink to the bottom and put itself at once into telegraphic or telephorith a shore station miles away.

WOMEN IN THE FLOWER TRADE. increasing Numbers in a Field to Which They Are Peculiarly Adapted.

At the county fairs women are winning prizes for flower and vegetable exhibits. In the advertisements of seeds and plants many names of women are seen. To women s given the credit of inventing some of the new vegetables and flowers that prove successful. A comparison between this year and last year and the year before that will show that more women are doing these things than ever before and that the number is increasing rather rapidly. All of which goes to prove that woman is making herself at home in a field of work which is peculiarly adapted to her.

This is apart from the women florists who are carrying on business like the men forists. If the class of women referred to may be judged by some known specimens, they are educated, intelligent and enterprising. Some have taken up the occupation purely from interest in it, others wish to add to an income from other sources and a livelihood. There are both spinsters and wives, and their addresses indicate that as a rule they live either in the country or in suburbs of small towns.

The growing attention given to flower and the increasing rewards of those successful in the business are of course the causes of the development, but an interesting feature of it is the fact that some of the women are brought into the occupation by their pleasure purely. They have become interested in some one flower, have grasped nature's secret for producing the best results, developing new forms and modifying old ones and have then found a calling provided for them in their spe-cialty. Thus a number of women devote themselves to one flower or at most to a few

themselves to one flower or at most to a few flowers exclusively.

Two qualities supposed to be peculiarly feminine are useful in this occupation. They are taste in arrangement and delicacy of manipulation, which is especially needed in the operations of hybridizing. The amount of really hard manual labor required by a woman who does most of her own gardening is small, and it is reduced to a minimum by labor saving implements.

plements. The rewards of a woman who does not make a regular business of this kind of make a regular business of this kind of gardening are not very great in money, but they must be considerable enough to make the difference between straitened circumstances and comfort in many circumstances. Lists of prize winners show in some instances women who have received several hundred dollars in premiums for their year's work, to say nothing of sales. These are, of course, the exceptions.

They doubtless have other rewards also They doubless have other rewards also. Some of these women make an interesting exhibit in themselves, they have such bright eyes, clear skins and cheerful faces, with health and good spirits indicated in every movement, in spite of the old superstition that flowers sap the gardener's strength and cause him to die young.

A curious proof of woman's success in in this field is found in the statement, which is supported by good authority, that some

is supported by good authority, that some men growing seeds and plants do business under the names of women because they

Midsummer Snow in Philadelphia

From the Philadelphia Times.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Flakes of snow fell for a few moments last night [July 28], creating breathless astonishment in the vicinity of the Forty-fourth street entrance to Fairmount Park and contiguous neighourhoods.

It seemed incredible that ley crystals should drop from the sky on part of the earth that was parched and baked by a flerce tropical heat but a week or two ago; but there was a chilly air coming out of the northwest and with it it swept along tiny flakes that might have been mistaken for particles of dust in the daytime. Under the electric lights and against the background of the night there was no mistaking them for anything but what they were, and that was snow.

snow.

Persons with their umbrellas raised caught them on top and examined them with curiosity. The trolley car motormen caught them on their coat sieeves and gasped with wonder. The flight of the tiny crystals was very brief. It was like a passing cloud of fine drift, but it was snow, just the same, failing in the middle of the hottest summer on record.

A Boy, an Orange and a Buildog. From the Atlanta Constitution.

To connect with the cable the boat by cross bearings would locate the spot, lower its two anchors and slowly draw itself down to the junction box. The diver would then go out, complete the circuit and communication could at once be held with the shore. By rising to the surface just so that the armored sighting hood was clear the boat could observe every movement of the enemy until well up, directing the station ashore as to the speed and compass bearing of the approaching foe, and then if discovered sink completely out of sight in three seconds.

Should she wish to attack, all she need do would be to cast loose the scaled end of the cable, raise her anchors and have at the enemy. If the approaching foe were light craft or torpedo boats, this coast-defence submarine could effectively use her two 1-pounder guns on them, and

SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE BACHELOR GIRL.

Comforts Obtained When Three or Four Women Take a Flat Together and Keep House-The Plan Tried With eces -- Congenial Business Women.

A woman advertised recently for two young business women of assured incomes o join her in taking an apartment in the autumn for the winter for keeping house together. The advertiser was a public school teacher. She received nearly fifty answers to her advertisement and only few seemed to have been written out of curiosity or for amusement. Seven were from women teachers in the public schools and there were a number from instructors in languages, visiting governesses and secretaries. There were some stenographers, and a few artists who wished to share studio. A book cover designer, a proessional masseuse, an actress and a woman aterer were among the others.

The advertisement and its results illusrated the difficulty encountered by proessional women earning weekly saiaries of \$25 and upward in finding suitable accommo-

"The problem of where to live will never b solved for women by the so-called woman's hotel," said the woman who advertised. "It will appeal to some women and it will be of help to some women, but it will not remedy the conditions that make the obtaining of independence and comfort at a moderate expenditure such a problem to the bachelor girl. I can see no way out of the difficulty but by cooperative flatting amone business women."

"Every woman who has ever kept house has the idea that two or more women find t difficult to get along together under such circumstances, but the experiment is being made with success in many instances now, and women who have got into the new way of sharing their homes and expenses say that the companionship of the cooperative flat plan is a good influence and has a broadening effect.

"The bachelor girl, so called, is a young or sometimes a middle-aged woman, wage earning and living alone in a city. Her family may be somewhere in the West or South, and the exigencies of business life have brought her on to New York. To her the comfortless surroundings and promiscuous associations of a boarding nouse are extremely unpleasant. Also in boarding houses, the bachelor woman is always confronted with the double room problem. That is, if the landlady has a comfortable, well-appointed double room she is not willing to let it to one person unless that person is prepared to pay the price that two would for the same accom-

modations. Frequently, the unattached woman does pay this double price.

"The art students who carry on a very light sort of house-keeping in their studios are undoubtedly happier than the boarding-house girls but the trouble is that they really not the with a great many discompany. really put up with a great many discom-forts and must pay well for a studio with a bath. Their meals get to be very impressionistic affairs, consisting of tea and tinned things. They this style of living more artistic and per-haps it is, but the food they eat is not nour-ishing and while the picture of a girl making toast on a hat pin over a gas jet is in teresting, the plan is not a good one. The studio girl lives in her chafing disc and all her money goes for rent, laundry work and the tipping that is necessary to obtain service in these buildings.

"Now as to the difficulties in the way of cooperative flatting. The principal one is in getting together three or per-

haps four congenial women. It is not always possible to accomplish this at first but one failure does not mean disaster. As a general thing it is a good idea to select women who are in business, not triflers or students, but actual wage-earners who understand life's responsibilities. One butterfly with an allowance and nothing to do but look forward in a dreamy way to the stage or the concert as a means velihood will demoralize a homeful of work-

ing women.
The women being brought together and congeniality assured as far as it can be without actual experience under one roof. congenianty assured as far as it can be without actual experience under one roof, the matter of expenditure must be carefully considered. It is well to have one head for the cooperative flat, that is one woman who takes the responsibility of management and this can be arranged on a money basis or the tenants may take turns by the week or month in looking after accounts and expenses. But there is usually one woman who has a gift for managing a house and servants and the others are glad as a rule to pay for being relieved of care.

"Rooms in apartments are rarely laid out so that there can be an equal division of space; but this also can be arranged for in the division of expenses—that is to say, the girl occupying the best rooms must pay accordingly. I made the experiment two winters ago. I decided to take my alcove drawing room for my own use and to get two other women to join me, as there

to get two other women to join me, as there were two large, well-lighted rooms with dressing rooms in the flat, suitable for the

dressing rooms in the flat, suitable for the occupancy of two women who might be occupied during the day.

"But one of the young women who wanted to join me was an artist and wanted a work-room with a certain light. She took a fancy to the dining room, which was the largest room in the flat. Of course, this seemed impossible, as the dining room is no small item in the comfort of a home of hungry, bread-winning women. The question was, where we could have our meals? At first we thought of having them served in our rooms, but this involved too much work for the maid and it never pays to overwork a good servant. never pays to overwork a good servant Then the artist suggested that the meals be served in the dining room, the things being removed after each meal. She was quite willing to put up with any incon-venience and so we adopted this plan with

perfect success.

"For cooperative flatting pliability of temperament is necessary as well as courtesy. I have found that business women are apt to be free from the nerves and whims of the unoccupied woman. They learn to think before they speak and to keep opposite opinions to themselves. It is really quite easy to get a congenial group of business women together. I can pick out ten letters from this heap that are so concisely and so well written that I would venture to guarantee that the writers would reveal a statement of the second seco

would prove desirable co-flatters.

"Naturally gossip must be firmly barred from a home of this sort and public faultfinding is out of the question. Chronic fault finders are disagreeable in any walk of life, but in a small home of this kind they would prove impossible. The idea of co-operation must be kept in mind and carried

operation must be kept in mind and carried out in spirit as well as in practice.

"It is impossible to describe all the varied comforts obtainable by each separate individual in return for her personal outlay of money. But in the various small luxuries of home, such as plenty of clean towels and table linen, facilities for frequent comfortable bathing, the comfort of plenteous ice, the pleasure of informal dressing, the ice, the pleasure of informal dressing, the cooperative flatter will find things that will contribute to the happiness of a woman at home, but are unobtainable luxuries in

at home, but are unobtainable luxuries in a boarding house and sometimes in a hotel.

"I am happy to say that the number of these cooperative flats is increasing. I know of one home far uptown where three charming women lived for three years.

"The housekeeper is a lovely and cultivated Southern widow whose means were reduced largely by the death of her husband. She gave up her house, took a pleasant apartment and now has with her a rising young woman artist whose studio ant apartment and how her as with her a rising young woman artist whose studio forms the drawing room of the home, and an actress in a New York stock company who is also becoming known for her intelli-gent careful work. These women live in gent careful work. These women live in perfect harmony; their housekeeping is my way."

"I wouldn't ery like that, my little man." "Well, you can ery any old way you want to; this is my way."

change their manner of living for the most luxurious surroundings.

"I have seen their book of accounts which is carefully kept by the one capable maid who manages their home. The expenditure for each woman is wonderfully small, for they have made a science of the management of the cooperative flat as compared with hotel living which each had put up with before their present plan was agreed upon.

agreed upon.

"Cooperative flatting need not me cheap living. But taking the average ho for three women it is possible to see advantages that are to be gained. Co fortable apartments may be had \$50 and \$60 a month, quite large enough accommodate three or even four. Add this a servant's wages of \$20 a month bill for gas which may be used as fuel a allow \$12 a week or say \$50 a month for the table. Divide this expenditure among three or four women and each personal bill will be found to be small in view of the comfort and good living obtained."

TO SAVE THE PETRIFIED FOREST. Steps Urged to Protect One of the

markable Sights of Arizona. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-A bill will prob ably be introduced in Congress this fall, providing for the maintenance as a Government reservation of the celebrated petrified forest near Holbrook, Ariz. Prof. lester F. Ward of the National Museum recommended in his report to the Director of the Geological Survey some time ago that prompt measures be taken to with-draw the land from entry. His report and recommendations are included in a pam-phlet about to be issued by the Geological rvey, and containing much other matter

Survey, and containing much other matter on the same subject.

The forest has recently been brought within easy access for tourists by the establishment of a new railroad station named Adamana, whence it can be reached by a drive of six miles, although its most remarkable parts lie several miles farther southward. At the first deposit, so-called, several sections of land are strewn with fallen and broken trunks washed out by erosion from the fine, grayish, sandy maerosion from the fine, grayish, sandy ma-terial in which they are embedded. Here is the noted Chalcedony Bridge. One of the finest logs, nearly four feet in diameter, the finest logs, nearly four feet in diameter, spans a deep gully, its end resting on the banks and still partly covered up. Much of the wood in this part of the forest is broken up and scattered over the ground in small fragments.

The second deposit, four miles to the courtbeast covers everal hundred across

southeast, covers several hundred acres, and consists of large logs, many of them three and four feet in diameter, and the greater number broken into cylindrical sections five or six feet long, on which the bark, although petrified and having the hardness of stone, appears as natural as if the trees had been felled but a short

time before.

The third deposit, the largest of all, consists of thousands upon thousands of fossilized logs. Some of them are entire trees, with limbs and branches still the trees, with limbs and branches still the best great and small, tire trees, with limbs and branches still intact. All the logs, both great and small, and even the fragments, are of great beauty and variety of color. These tracts con-tain the largest deposits, but vestiges of the petrified forests are found over a wide

extent of country.

The forest is regarded as belonging to the triassic age and is therefore more ancient than the petrified forests of California and of the Yellowstone Park, which are largely tertiary.

Nowhere are the fossil trunks in their

place of growth. The original beds must have been a great deal higher in the strata which were eroded to form the sandstone into which the trunks were carried, and which was probably covered up by meso-zolc seas and not raised until the great post cretaceous elevations began and lifted this entire region a mile above the

present sea level.

In offering his recommendation that
the tract be made a Government reservation,
Prof. Ward was influenced by the fact that while as yet no serious inroads have been made in the forest by tourists or by the operations of several concerns which cut and polish and use the wood for orna-mental purposes, it will not be long before the effect of such depredations, as regards the more perfect specimens at least, will be noticeable unless something is done. The great trunk which forms the span of the Chaldecony Bridge is said to be un-stable, and if not artificially supported will soon fall into the gully it bridges, thus destroying a remarkable natural

CLOAK MODEL'S BUSY SEASON. Women With Good Forms Who Have to Work Hard in Hot Weather.

This is the cloak model's busy season. The papers have advertisements in plenty calling for "stylish young ladies with thirtysix inch busts and forty-three inch skirts," which sizes still remain the standards in shop suits, aithough the new shape pro-duced by the straight-front corset has made the measurement of woman considerably

A thirty-eight bust is now the average A thirty-eight bust is now the average and the average waist measure is twenty-five inches. Such a waist measure would have been considered very large two seasons ago, but every woman understands that the new waist line is no longer the shortest distance around the body, as formerly. The new waist line is stretched slanting-wise around the body from the short back to a point two or three inches below the actual waist.

A great many people get their ideas of

A great many people get their ideas of cloak models from the finely dressed young women who pose in the fashionable shops in the winter to show furs and party cloaks. But these persons of distinguished appearance and mien are not really cloak model of the wholesale house, whose hardest season is now beginning, is very different and her place is no sinecure. A young woman with a good appearance can obtain such a place during the busy season at a salary of from \$0 to \$14 a week.

of from \$0 to \$14 a week.

When the summer girl is flitting around seashore piazzas and ballrooms in fleecy gauze gowns, the cloak model spends ten hours a day putting on and taking off heavy winter gowns and coats, which is pretty hot work for a work day in midaumary. winter gowns and coats, which is pretty hot work for a warm day in midsummer. The wholesale houses begin to take their orders for winter goods about this time and buyers come from the West and elsewhere to select the styles that please them. Oddly enough most of these buyers are men, but they are experts at picking out the good selling suits and garments, which are not always the prettiest.

always the prettiest.

But the model must be pretty, not much as to her features as to her style a much as to her features as to her style and grace. She must be nicely gowned and have her hair arranged in elaborate style. Her gown is black and she is obliged to wear a woven bodice of black Jersey cloth of the sort that was fashionable a few years ago. She is tightly corseted and holds herself somewhat stiffly as to shoulders and him.

and hips.

By 8 she must be in place at the and she is on her feet all day with a stop of half an hour for luncheon. She goes over her stock each morning, arranging the suits and coats and acquainting her-self with the trademarks, tickets and self with the trademarks, tickets and prices. The buyers arrive early and then she begins the work of putting on the gowns and showing them to the buyers by walking slowly up and down so as to bring out their good points. She does not speak unless she is spoken to. Until 6 this work keeps up steadily and for this she receives an average pay of \$10 a week. Only the star models get \$14.

It can readily be seen that a girl who works behind a counter for \$7 or \$8 a week is much better paid than a model, but the salesgirl must be able to sell goods while a model's looks are the important thing about her

about her

Common Purpose.

"Young Smiggins was so troubled about his debts that he joined a don't worry club."
"Yest"
"And he found its membership made up chiefly of the men he owed." From Brooklyn Life.

Sutting Himself.

From Brooklyn Life.

THE MEDICAL AID SOCIETIES. Power of the Latter Institutions Through out Germany Give Rise to an Unusual Economic Struggle-Apothecaries an Unpopular Factor in the Dispute.

struggle is going on in Germany between the medical aid societies called Krankenkasse, on the one hand, and the medical profession on the other. Roughly speaking, every one in Germany engaged in industrial pursuits and enjoying an income of less than \$500 a year, must be member of one of the medical aid societies which exists in every town. The result is that about 9,000,000 males, heads of families, belonging to these Krankenkasse The members are divided into five classes according to the daily wages they receive ranging from 82 cents to 45 cents, and paying weekly contributions according to class of 63 pfennig (say 15 cents), 54 pfg., 42 pfg., her about the glories of the country, the 27 pfg. and 24 pfg., the last being paid by persons under 16

In return for this weekly contribution the members receive free medical attendarce and drugs, and an allowance during illness, beginning on the third day after the illness has begun, of 44 cents, 36 cents, 29 cents, 18 cents, and 16 cents until cured.

The Krankenkasse were organized in 1883. They are one of the institutions which strikingly display the prudence characteristic of the German people and in a large measure obviate the necessity of an elaborate poor iaw system. Insurance against sickness is by it made compulsory for almost all classes of workers and under it every employer of labor must all classes of workers and under it every employer of labor must be a registered within see that his workmen are registered wit

see that his workmen are registered within a week after they enter his service.

The doctors employed by these medical aid societies include the majority, perhaps, of German physicians, and it is over the question of the fees paid to the doctors that the quarrel has arisen. The doctors consider that a fee of \$100 or so a year, or from 8 to 20 pfennig a consultation, and 50 pfennig a visit, is insufficient, not to say degrading. The Krankenkasse reply that, in the mass, the fees make up a comfortable income, that the post of doctor to a Krankenkasse confers a respectable and profitable status, and finally that the German physician who has no private means is, as a rule, only too glad to be appointed.

The apothecaries are brought into que tion by the Krankenkasse, who complair that they refuse to make any discount on the prices of the drugs ordered by the societies in accordance with the doctors societies in accordance with the doctors' prescriptions, though they give discounts to other societies, and that the Krankenkasse are thus, to this extent, unable to increase the doctors' fees. This, it may

be said here, is not quite exact, as the Krankenkasse have large reserves.

Sympathy in Germany is on the side of the doctors, who indeed have a good deal of reason for their conduct. They say that it is impossible for them to give the necessary individual attention to their Krankenkarse extincts. sary individual attention to their Kranken-kasse patients in the limited time they can afford to set apart for the purpose. A member of a Krankenkasse is ill—it may be triflingly, seriously or very seriously. He goes to the Krankenkasse doctor on He goes to the Krankenkasse doctor on Monday, and something like the following conversation takes place:

Doctor—Well, what is the matter?

Patient I have a pain here or here.

Patient-I have a pain here, or he or here (as the case may be).
Doctor—"Nu! Gut!. Come
day, at 2 o'clock."
The patient takes bimself Come on Thurs-

The patient takes himself and his pain away, and comes back (if still alive) on the Thursday. He is ushered into a room the Thursday. He is ushered into a room where there are already twenty or more persons in circumstances similar to his own. The doctor bustles in—he has no time to lose. "Oh, it is you?" he says to the patient. "I remember. You are to be treated with electricity. Nu! Take a seat on that bench."

The patient obeys and is treated with half a dozen others suffering from perhaps cognate, but still different maladies. No wonder he is dissatisfied and even goes the length of showing his discontent by

cognate, but still different maladies. No wonder he is dissatisfied and even goes the length of showing his discontent by dying. It is not the doctor's fault, who must attend his better-paying patients

if he is to support his family and keep up his respectability.

For the apothecaries there is no sym-pathy whatever. Apothecaries have really a monopoly in Germany, inasmuch as they alone enjoy the right to sell certain drugs, and as only a certain number of licenses for apothecaries' shops are issued every year. In Berlin recently an apothecary's shop, in no every prominent situation, was sold for \$120,000, the previous owner having it is and extired with a fortuna having, it is said, retired with a fortun of several million marks (a mark equals 2 cents). Under the circumstances it is no cents). Under the circumstances it is not surprising to find the German apothecaries a highly educated class or that they have both the will and the means to fight the Krankenkasse tenaciously and so far suc-

cessfully.

Naturally, a good deal of mud is thrown

Naturally, a good deal of mud is thrown Naturally, a good deal of mud is thrown during the struggle, the apothecaries in particular coming in for a full share. It would seem as if ever since the days of Romeo the apothecary was to be an object of popular suspicion, if not odium. Last year a Dr. Landmann, of Barmen, published a pamphlet here in which he claimed to prove conclusively that the Berlin apothecaries charged even higher prices to the to prove concusively that the Berlin aportice caries charged even higher prices to the Krankenkasse than to the public at large. He procured, so he alleged, from Berlin apothecaries about eighty remedies on prescriptions written for the medical aid societies. The charges for these amounted to 90 marks, while the very same remedies were sold to private persons for 25 marks. Other experiments, he alleged, showed a similar state of things all over Germany, and the societies were all the more at the mercy of the apothecaries because they were compelled to obtain all medicines on prescriptions in order to have legal

Lately, in answer to the demand of the societies, the apothecaries of some German cities have granted a discount on prescriptions. This discount is fixed in Dresden and Chemnitz at 20 per cent., in Leipzig at 25 per cent., in Koln at 15 per cent., where, however, it used to be 25 per cent. The apothecaries of Berlin obstinately refuse any discount, alleging that their refuse any discount, alleging that their drugs cannot possibly be sold cheaper if any profit is to be made on them. The allegation seems a little curious if the report of Dr. Springfeld, a doctor of the Berlin police prefecture, is correct, for he says that the Berlin apothecaries during the first seven years after the institution of the Krankenkasse made an extra profit of about \$10,000,000, and there is no reason to suppose it has diminished.

no reason to suppose it has diminished.

An extraordinary practice, savoring somewhat of Homeo's time, is attributed to the Berlin apothecary by his critics it the papers. He is said to sell "mosquite." the papers. He is said to sell "mosquito fat" to superstitious people, who believe it is a cure for sore eyes, though what he sells under this extraordinary name is nothing more than common lard or vaseline. He is also accused of making up prescriptions which he does not understand simply for the sake of the money he thus obtains. A story is printed that in 1887 when the apothecaries were charged with

tem of attack, so much so that they compare themselves to the Boers under the heavy hand of the British. The Socialist journal Vorwarts replies that the comparison is apt enough, as both Boers and apothecaries are defending gold mines.

The contest has been going on now for some time, but there are signs that it is nearly over. In several towns the Krankenkasse have come to terms. Usually the doctors have obtained an increase in the fees payable by the Krankenkasse, in some cases the original 50 pfennig being raised to as much as three marks. This, to be sure, is not the fee of a leading practitioner in London, Paris, New York, or even Berlin, where certain specialists, as in other capitals, are enormously paid, but it seems to satisfy the doctors, and, after all, everything is relative. THEY RESENT THE LOW FEES OF BERLIN, July 22 .- An unusual economic in other capitals, are enormously but it seems to satisfy the doctors, after all, everything is relative.

GOOGLE HENNESSY'S OUTING. City Sights Transformed for the Benefit of a Baby Sister

In his capacity of a little father, Google Hennessy took his baby sister out for a walk the other day while his mother was ironing. The baby is just able to walk and Google, who went away on a Fresh Air picnic last summer, has frequently told green fields and babbling brooks. has been interested, although the fact is that her comprehension of language is still slight. But she has keen instincts and Googie feels that she understands

and Googie feels that she discovered things:

It had been an oppressively hot day, but a heavy shower had cooled the pavements off and the gutters were filled with streams of muddy water. Somehow it reminded Google of the country and he resolved to give the baby an outing. He led her to the corner where the gutter stream whirled down into the sewer and pointed to the down into the sewer and pointed to the

ng torrent. is," he said, "is Nigro Falls, two tous and feet above de levil of de sea."

From this he led her up a few steps or "Here is de Misschusetts River," he said

"where de tide goes out to a distance of a million feet and ye can dig in de sand fer clams."

A watermelon rind floated by on the tide.
"See dat cance!" he cried excitedly.
"Dat's an Indian cance and de old chief
is hid behind de rocks wid his bows and

is hid behind de rocks wid his bows and arruz. Histi Dere's a bear!"
He indicated a mangy, tired-looking yellow cat that jumped over the puddle and then sat down to wash its face.
"Dat's a Congo bear," said Google. "It's not de man-eatin' kind. It sleeps in de trees and eats nuts. Don't be afraid. See over dere?"
He nointed to a coal him outside a

He pointed to a coal bin outside a gro ery store.
"Dat's a barn and dere's a loft in it and

"Dat's a barn and dere's a loft in it and cows and hay and calves. Dey gives milk, dey does. Dere's hens, too, dat gives eggs. And de farmer chases ye."

Google sat down restfully on the curb, put his feet in the Misschusetts and initiated the baby in the sport. She crowed delightedly. delightedly.
"Gee! dis is great," said Google. "Can
ye sniff de sait breeze? Say! in a little while

de bell will ring and we'll go in and have supper. Dey have ginger bread."

A horse car rattled by with the horses at a gallop.
"Dat's de train goin' over de prairie,
"Dat's de train goin' over de whip is said Google. "De man with de whip is a cowboy and dat's his lariat. He chases elks and buffaloes. See dem go over de gulch? Whew!"

He pointed at a rock at the corner the street where some workmen were tun-"Dat's a gorge up dare and dose Rocky Mountains and dere's snow on tops in summer. Would ye believe Hey? And dere's snakes!"

Hey? And dere's snakes!"

A policeman came along and stood idly looking at the children. The baby, who was afraid of policemen, set up a yell and gathered up her feet from the river and stood on its banks ready to run.

Ab earl sit down can't wa?" said Google.

stood on its banks ready to run.

'Ah say! sit down, can't ye?" said Google aggrieved. "Dat's only de cop. He wont holt ye! Wot's de matter wit ye? He knows me! Dat's right. Sit down and enjoy de scenery like a good goi!!"

Then the baby sat down again until it was time for support. was time for supper.

SNAKES DEMANDED. Polleemen in Central Park Bothered by Development of Popular Taste.

"No. sir, we have no snake house in this menagerie. The nearest place where you can find any is Bellevue Hospital. The alcoholic ward down there is an excellent place for them."

The Central Park policeman spoke rather curtly, and the visitor who had been thus answered moved away with evident disappointment.

"Why," the policeman continued, turning back to the man with whom he had been speaking, "that was the fifth fellow who asked me the same question since I came on post an hour ago. I don't know how it comes, but all people seem to think more of snakes than of any other kind of wild beasts. They are after us with questions about them every day, but Sunday is the

"There is always a lot of country people here then, and they seem to think that a menagerie without snakes ain't worth a cent. When they hear we haven't got any snakes they look as if we had bamboozled them out of a higher strange for and snakes they look as if we had bamboozled them out of a big entrance fee, and then they go down to the alligator pond and stand staring at those lazy things for an hour. I suppose they think it the next best, being a kind of reptile anyhow.

"I remember when we did have snakes here. They kept them in the lion house. The middle cage, where Rosey and her cubs are now, was all covered with glass then, and they kept as fine a collection of creeping and wriggling things in there as

creeping and wriggling things in there as you would wish for. You should have seen the people watch those snakes. They used to stand five and six deep, and some of them just stayed in front of that glass cage till they had to go home for supper. "Talk of birds being fascinated by snakes;

why. I think there is something about those beasts that draws men in just the same way. I tell you, if I was the boss of this show, I should have a big bunch of snakes put in somewhere about here as quick as That's the card that draws

MOONSHINERS VACATION. Hot Weather Makes Dull Times for Internal Revenue Sleuths From the Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON, July 18 - The sleuths of the nternal Revenue Department are rejoicing at the hot weather. "We are always pleased when summer sets in," said one of them to day, for the moonshiner takes his annual vacation in hot weather

"It is impossible," he continued, "in the ordinary moonshing outfit, to have a cooling apparatus, and in hot weather the mush becomes acidulated and the moonshiner gets vinegar instead of whiskey. Accordingly, he

nothing more than common lard or vaseline. He is also accused of making up prescriptions which he does not understand simply for the sake of the money he thus obtains. A story is printed that in 1887 when the apothecaries were charged with not properly making up homeopathic prescriptions, the central organization of homeopaths caused the following prescription to be handed to eighty-nine apothecaries in Berlin:

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Interview of the central organization of homeopaths caused the following prescription to be handed to eighty-nine apothecaries at a tax on whisker, but it is as near stamped out now as it ever will be. We no longer have any big raids and we believe there is little life (distilling done. In the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, however, there are always sporadic cases. We capture a small still and destroy it and pass on Sometimes there is a shooting scrape and some one is hurt, but, as a rule, the moon-shiners take to the hills to descend and resume operations when revenue men depart. "Illicit stills are, doubtless, in operation in a number of large cities. They are usually backed by capital, operated and managed capitally. It is sufficiently in the common of the hidden of the hills to descend and resume operations when revenue men depart. "Illicit stills are, doubtless, in operation in a number of large cities. They are usually backed by capital, operated and managed capitally in the common of the hidden of the hills of the hills to descend and resume operations when revenue men depart. "Illicit stills are, doubtless, in operation in a number

WAGNER IN THE KLONDIKE HIS MUSIC FIRST PLAYED THERE BY A WOMAN VIOLINIST.

Mrs. Helen Thomas's Unexpectedly Cordial Reception by the Miners of the Section-Their Preference for Classical Music Shown at All Her Concerts.

Mrs. Heien Thomas, the only woman who ever played the violin in public in the Klondike, has returned to New York wearing part of her earnings around her neck in the shape of a nugget necklace. She was advised to go to the northern gold field by physicians in the West, under whose care she had been for several months and now she says she is very glad she took their advice for the climate there restored ler to perfect health. The thing that surprised Mrs. Thomas most was the enthusism displayed by the miners in Dawson and other settlements for classical music, particularly the works of Wagner.

Of course it was no easy task to interpret such music on the violin, but the requests for it were so numerous that Mrs. Thomas felt compelled to do all in her power to grant them. The result was that the programme of no concert was left without at least one Wagner number, which was invariably received with marks of satisfaction by the audience.

One of the first persons Mrs. Thomas met in Dawson was Miss Alice McAndrews, a genuine type of the hustling, independent Western girl. Miss McAndrews won her way to the Klondike by means of a newspaper voting contest. She was the owner of several prosperous mining claims, which she worked with great skill, employing a number of mere men to do the manual labor, while she took care of the output. She lived alone with her partner, Miss Zella Clegg, and nobody ever seemed to

Zella Clegg, and nobody ever seemed to dispute their assertion that they were able to take care of themselves.

After they had talked to each other for a short time Miss McAndrews proposed that the violinist should give a concert at Grand Forks, eighteen miles away. Considering the means of travel, the distance seemed appalling to Mrs. Thomas, but the Western girl made light of her objections and said that if Mrs. Thomas was afraid she would take the entire management of the affair off her hands and see that she got to Grand Forks in some comfort a day ahead of the Forks in some comfort a day ahead of the date set for the concert. Miss McAndrews assurred her that there "were millions in it" and Mrs. Thomas finally agreed to

the plan.

The Western girl took hold of the matter with characteristic energy and that night handbills announcing the concert were received from the printer. The next morning Miss McAndrews set out alone on foot for Grand Forks, She control to detect the defeater. ing Miss McAndrews set out alone on look for Grand Forks. She carried the dodgers, together with a hammer and a supply of tacks. Her passage could be traced by the bills which she had tacked to trees. Arriving at the settlement she kept on up Checkak hill proclaiming the concert. When she hill proclaiming the concert. When she came to hire the "hall" she found that the came to hire the 'hall' she found that the best she could do was to secure a large, ramshackle cabin which was intended for a general store. The price for one night was rather stiff, but Miss McAndrews agreed cheerfully to pay it, reckoning that a full house at \$10 a ticket and the free list suspended would amply compensate both herself and Mrs. Thomas for their labor.

The next snag she struck was in the matter of chairs. There wasn't a chair to be had in the settlement. Nothing daunted Miss McAndrews succeeded in daunted Miss McAndrews succeeded in borrowing a number of empty boxes, pack-ing crates and the like, and a fair supply of half-inch planks. The boxes were set up on the floor of the cabin and the planks were laid across them to serve as seats. Then she improvised a tiny stage and placed lamps with reflectors attached on either side of it.

The day before the concert Mrs. Thomas Miss Tracie, a California girl, and Miss McAndrews went from Dawson to Grand Forks in a sort of stage coach. Mrs. Thomas spent her time on the side trying to prevent her precious violin from being jostled to pieces. That night the three women slept to a total the being side of a bill. in a tent on the side of a hill. Above them was the so-called wagon road running hrough Grand Forks. Early in the evening it began to rain and the road was some-thing awful. When teams became stalled in the road drivers got down and shoveled them out. Finally the mud spread down them out. Finally the mud spread down the hill and completely enveloped the the hill and completely enveloped the tent in which the three women were trying to sleep. To all the protests the teamsters responded with laughter and good natured flings. Mrs. Thomas succeeded in impressing one man with the seriousness of their plight. He laid planks for them so that they could walk out of the tent without raping over their apples in mud Mrs. going over their ankles in mud. Mrs. Thomas says the concert was a distinguished success and that never before did she play

before a more appreciative audience.
While Mrs. Thomas was in Dawson Lord while Mrs. Thomas was in Dawson Lord and Lady Minto paid a visit to the settlement. The Mayor of the town engaged Mrs. Thomas to accompany the party to White Horse in the capacity of violinist. She was also invited to pan gold in the Yukon gold field mine and secured enough of the yellow metal to make a handsome breacht which the considers one of her bracelet which she considers one of her

The Stories of Two Mutilated Bills.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Washington, July 18.—Yesterday Mrs. Harriet Sheets of McDonald, Pa., sent a half of a five-dollar bill to the Treasury Department and asked that it he redeemed She made an affidavit to the effect that while the bill was lying on her cutting table and she was cutting out a pattern the seissors snipped it in two. She presumed that in clearing up the scraps of her pattern after the cutting she had gathered in the rest of the five-dollar bill and thrown it into the fire. To-day the Department received the other half of the five-dollar bill from another woman of the same town. She explained that she had found the half on the floor of her home and did not know what had become of the other half. Each wanted the bill redeemed for its face value. The Department investigated the case and found that in all probability the second woman to send in a portion of the bill had found it in a package which had been sent by the dressmaker. The Department decided, to redeem the bill for the dressmaker and sent her a new one.

Mr. E. E. Schreiner, who is in charge of the redemption division, tells of another peculiar case which developed to-day of much the same kind. It appears that a man and his wife in Oneida county, N.Y., quarrelled to wrest it from him. In the scrimmage a five-dollar bill was torn in two. The couple separated. The man sent in half of the bill for redemption and the woman sent the other half with identical explanations as to how the bill was torn. The Department was in a quandary for a time, but finally decided to send each of the claimants \$2.50. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Bathers' Perils in Salt Lake From the Washington Post.

"I have never seen the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, but have had some experience with salt water nevertheless," said George Y Russell of Park City, Utah. He is an official of the great silver mine near Park City, which extend deeper than any other in the world.

"Salt Lake is a remarkable sheet of water in many ways, and bathing in it possesses features which are unique. It is very invicorating and refreshing, to be sure, but it takes some time to become accustomed to the extraordinary buoyancy of the water. It is outle impossible to sink or to drown in the lake, but many people have been killed by the water. When there is a breeze and spray he dashed upon bathers, the water is so densely impregnated with salt that the liquid portion evaporates very quickly and leaves a deposit of salt on the skin.

"On several occasions people have drifted out while bathing or been wrecked and thrown overboard and afterward found dead on top of the water, choked to death by the accumulation of salt in their mouths and nostrils. Ordinary salt water bathing, as I discovered to-day, is very different from that in the Salt Lake. I learned that I could enjoy salt water bathing at Chesapeake Beach and took a trip there. It is certainly very pleasant to bathe in water that is salt, but not so salt as in Utah. But the accommodations for the bathers at Salt Lake far surpass, so I am told, anything in America." "I have never seen the Atlantic or the acific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, but

pass, so I am told, anything in America.